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REMARKS

Currently pending in this application are claims 37-62, AND 64-89. Claims 1-36 were cancelled in a prior amendment and claims 63 and 90 have been canceled in this amendment.

Claim 44 has been amended to refer to a solvent instead of a diluent and to depend from claim 37.

Claim 46 has been amended to delete reference to castor oil.

Claim 50 has been amended to refer to a solvent instead of a diluent and to depend from claim 46.

Claim 61 has been amended to refer to a solvent instead of a diluent and to depend from claim 55.

Claim 64 has been amended to change addition to additive, correcting an obvious typographical error.

Claim 71 has been amended to refer to a solvent instead of a diluent and to depend from claim 64.

Claim 74 has been amended to change addition to additive, correcting an obvious typographical error and to delete reference to castor oil.

Claim 78 has been amended to refer to a solvent instead of a diluent and to depend from claim 74.

Claim 82 has been amended to change addition to additive, correcting an obvious typographical error.

Claim 88 has been amended to refer to a solvent instead of a diluent.

Application No.: 10/084,579 Docket No.: P02917US9
(AKA ORYXENG.026A)

The examiner has provisionally rejected the pending claims under the judicially created doctrine of obvious-type double patenting over the pending claims in application 10/084,602. The prior terminal disclaimer incorrectly referenced application 10/008602 Accompanying this amendment is a terminal disclaimer limiting the term of any patent that may issue from this application to the term of the first to expire of any patent that may issue from 10/084,602. The filing of the terminal disclaimer renders the rejection moot.

The examiner has rejected claims 44, 50, 61, 71, 78, and 88 under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph as failing to comply with the written description requirement. Specifically the examiner noted that the specification did not support defining certain compounds recited in the claims as "diluents when the specification defined them as solvents. The claims have been amended to define the compounds as solvents and to change their dependency to the preceding independent claim.

The examiner next rejected claims 40, 57, 58, 63, 64, 67, 74, 82, 84, 85 and 90 under 35 U.S.C. §112 as indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which the applicant regards as the invention.

The examiner rejected claims 40, 57, 67 and 84 on the grounds that the examiner did not see the distinction between the plant oil extracts derived from grain and the vegetable and nut plant oils. The examiner stated the opinion that vegetables and nuts are also grains. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection. As defined by Webster's, a grain is a seed of fruit from a cereal or grass. Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, p. 543 (11th Ed), 2003) (attached). A vegetable on the other hand is a herbaceous plant and a nut is a hard shell dry fruit or seed. Id at 853, 1368. While all of these are plants, they are different varieties and the differences in the oil extracts and oils would be apparent to one skilled in the art. In addition, plant oil extracts are generally obtained from chlorophyll containing parts of the plant (see, e.g. paragraphs 59 and 60), whereas vegetable oils are generally extracted from the seed, nut or fruit (see, e.g., paragraphs 75 and 76). Thus, applicant respectfully submits that the two groups of materials are distinct the claims are not indefinite.

The examiner rejected claims 58 and 63 as substantial duplicates. Claim 63 has been cancelled rendering the rejection moot.

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Application No.: 10/084,579 Docket No.: P02917US9 (AKA ORYXENG.026A)

The examiner rejected claims 64, 74 and 82 noting that the term "addition" should read "additive." The claims have been amended to change the term "addition" to "additive".

The examiner rejected claims 85 and 90 as substantial duplicates. Claim 90 has been cancelled rendering the rejection moot.

The examiner has rejected claims 46, 49-52, 74 and 77-81 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as anticipated by U.S. Patent 5,862,369 to Jordan. The examiner noted that Jordan teaches a fuel composition that contains beta-carotene (carotenoid), chlorophyll (hydrophobic plant extract) and ethoxylated castor oil (thermal stabilizer) as well as cetane improvers. The composition may be diluted with various solvents including gasoline, toluene, diesel fuel and alcohols. Applicants respectfully submit that the claims as amended are not anticipated by Jordan.

As noted above, the Markush group in claims 46 and 74 that define the thermal stabilizer does not include castor oil. None of the other oils recited in the claims are taught or recited in Jordan. Thus Jordan can not anticipate the claims. Claims 49.52 depend from claim 46 and claims 77-81 depend from claim 74. Since Jordan does not anticipate the independent claims it can not anticipate the dependent claims.

CONCLUSIONS

Applicant submits that the pending claims are free of the art and are in condition for allowance.

Applicant believes that no fee due with this response. However, if fees are due, please charge our Deposit Account No. 06-2375, under Order No. P02953US0 (AKA ORYXE.025A) from which the undersigned is authorized to draw.

Dated: June 28, 2004

Respectfully submitted,

John E. Schmeider

egistration No.: 31,998

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Houston, Texas 77010-3095

Application No.: 10/084,579

Docket No.: P02917US9 (AKA ORYXENG.026A)

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Merriam-Webster's Collegiate[®] Dictionary

ELEVENTH EDITION

Merriam-Webster, Incorporated Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

agraffiti n [It, pl. of graffito] (1945): usu. unauthorized writing or drawing on a public surface usage Graffiti, which also serves as the plural of graffito, is commonly used as a singular mass noun (graffiti... was depressing people who k. Oberbeck). This use is well established although not yet as well established as the mass-noun use of data. Use of graffiti as a sell escount noun is still quite rare and is not standard. graffit o \(\mathbf{graffit}(\)\) (\(\mathbf{graffit}(\)\)\) (\(\mathbf{graff

also: a message or slogan written as or as if as a graffito — graf.

Visitist n 'graft 'graft' n [ME graffe, grafte, fr. AF greffe, grafte stylus, graph, fr. ML graphium, fr. L, stylus, fr. Gk grapheim, fr. graphein to write — more at CARVE] [146] 1 a: a grafted plant b: sCION 1 C: the point of insertion of a scion upon a stock 2 a: the act of grafting b: something grafted; specif: living these used in grafting

1 to

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4 4

a a Ð act of grafting b: something grafted; specif: living tissue used in grafting graft wilde) 1 a: to cause (a scion) to unite with a stock; also: to unite (plants or scion and stock) to form a graft b: to propagate (a plant) by grafting 2 a: to join or unite as if by grafting b: to attach (a chemical unit) to a main molecular chain 3: to implant (living dissue) surgically ~ wi 1: to become grafted 2: to perform grafting — graft-er n graft, vb., to work] (1853) chiefly Brit: WORK, LABOR

: WORK, LABOR

graft [origin unknown] w (1859): to get (illicit gain)

by graft ~ wi: to practice graft

graft n (1865): the acquisition of gain (as money) in dishonest or questionable ways: also: illegal or unfair gain

graft-age \(\frac{1}{2}\)graft in (ca. 1895): the principles and practice of grafting

graft-versus-host disease n (1965): a potentially fatal bodily con
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egal-versus-host disease n (1965): a store or organ transplant and

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egal-versus-host disease n (1965): a

ent's antigens attacking cells and tissues graham cracker Vgram, 'gra-m-' n [graham flour] (1882): a slightly graham cracker made of whole wheat flour graham flour n [Sylvester Graham †1851 Am. dictary reformer] (1834) sweet cracker made of whole wheat flour grall vgraln n [ME greal, graal, fr. MF, bowl, grail, fr. ML gradalis] 1 cm; the cup or platter used according to medieval legend by Christ at the Last Supper and thereafter the object of knightly quests 2: the object of an extended or difficult quest grain (yrain) n [ME, partly fr. AF grain cereal grain, fr. L granum; partly fr. AF grains esced. (27): a seed or fruit of or act grass; care grasses and in commercial and statutory used to the plants (as the soybean) c: plants producing grain 2 a (1) plants including the cereal grasses and in commercial and statutory uses other plants (as the soybean) c: plants producing grain 2 a (1) plants producing grain 2 a (1); a small hard particle or crystal (2); any of the particles produced in plants portion or particle c: the least amount possible (a ~ of the particles produced in plants portion or particle c: the least amount possible (a ~ of the particles produced in the granulated surface or appearance b: the outer or hair thinks a granulated surface or appearance b: the outer or hair thinks a stranger of the weight of grains from the granulated surface or appearance b: the outer or hair thinks and the granulated surface or appearance b: the outer or hair spin of metal the content table 6 s: a the stratification of the dear of the car—see weight table 6 s: the stratification of the grain of spin of the particles of the car—see weight table 6 s: the stratification of the grain alored of the car—see weight table 6 s: the stratification of the grain and the grain of the grain and the grain of the grain of wood b: a texture due to constituent particles and the grain of the grain and the grain of the grain of wood in the grain of wood files grain of the grain of wood in the grain of wood files grain of the grain of the

gram-i-ci-din \gra-mo-'si-d*n\ n [gram-positive + -i- + -cide + \frac{1}{2}-in] (1940): any of several toxic crystalline polypeptide antiblotics propositive bacteria in local infections gra-min-e-ous \gra-min-e-ous \gra-min-e-orous \gra-min-e-ous \gra-min-e-ous \gra-min-e-ous \gra-min-e-ous \gra-min-e-ous \gra-min-e-orous \gra-min-

mer-6-only n
grammar school n (14c) 1 a: a secondary school emphasizing Latin
and Greek in preparation for college b: a British college preparatory
school 2: a school intermediate between primary school and high
school 3: ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
gram-mati-cal gray-ina-d-kol\ adi (1530) 1: of or relating to grammar 2: conforming to the rules of grammar (a ~ sentence)—
gram-mati-cal-l-ty\ n-a-to-'kal-b-tk\ n — gram-mati-cal-l-ty\ n-ati-k(o-)lc\ adv — gram-mati-cal-l-teal-ness\ n — gram-mati-cal meaning n (1769): the part of meaning that varies from
one inflectional form to another (as from plays to played to playing)—
compare LEXICAL MEANING
gramma chiefly Brit or 'GRAM
gram molecular weight n (ca. 1902): the mass of one mole of a compound equal in grams to the molecular weight — called also grammolecule
Gram-my \'gra-m\end{e}\service mark — used for the annual presentation of

molecule

Gram-my \'gra-m\(\epsilon\) service mark — used for the annual presentation of
a statuette for notable achievement in the recording industry
gram-neg-a-tive \'gram-'ne-g-tiv\ adj (1907): not holding the purple
dye when stained by Gram's stain — used chiefly of bacteria
gram-o-phone \'gra-mo-1\(\epsilon\) n [fr. Gramophone, a trademark] (1887)
: PHONOGRAPH

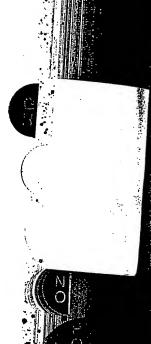
grampos/gram(p)s\ or gramp \gramp\ n, pl gramps [by shortening & alter.] (ca. 1900): ORANDFATHER [a gramp-pos-l-tive \gram-\pas-gramp.] shoulding the grampos-l-tive \gram-\pas-gram-\pas-gram-pos | time \gram-\pas-gra

let) — called also Gram's method 2: the chemicals used in Gram's stain gram—vari-able \(\forall \text{gram-vari-able} \) diff (1956): staining irregularly or inconsistently by Gram's stain gran \(\forall \text{gran} \) (1863): GRANDMOTHER 1 gran \(\forall \text{gran} \) of GRANUM gran-a-dil-la \(\text{gran-a-dil-la} \) - did-(y) \(\lambda \) [Sp, dim. of granada pomegran-a-dil-la \(\text{gran-a-dil-la} \) - more at GRENADE] (1613) 1: any of various usu. egg-shaped to football-shaped passion fruits (esp. of Passiflora quadrangularis and P. edulis) that have juicy aromatic pulp: a passion-flower that produces granadillas grana-ry \(\text{grā-n-e-i} \) [gra-\(\text{gran} \) n, pl-ries [L granatum, fr. granum grain] (1570) 1 a: a storehouse for threshed grain b: a region producing grain in abundance 2: a chief source or storehouse (1548) 1 a: having more importance than others: POREMOST b (1648) 1 a: having more importance than others: POREMOST b: having higher rank than others bearing the same general designation of the \(\text{champion} \) 2 a: INCLUSIVE, COMPREHENSIVE (the \(\text{cotal} \) total of all money paid out) b: DEFINITIVE, INCONTROVERTIBLE (\text{cext} \) example 3: CHIEFP, PRINCIPAL 4: large and striking in size, scope, extent, or conception \(\text{cotal} \) \(\text{cotal} \) signar form and dignity c: fine or imposing in appearance or impression d: LOFTY, SUBLIME (writing in the \(\text{cotal} \) styles (6 a: pretending to social superfority: SUPERCLIOUS b: intended to impress \(\text{a person of \(\text{cest} \) gestures \(\text{7} : very good: \(\text{wonDile} \) \(\text{gran} \) dignal \(\text{mod} \) no syn grand, no GRANDI-

style) 6 a : pretending to social superiority : Supericulations b : intended to impress (a person of ~ Restures) 7 : very good : wonderful (a ~ time) — grand-ily 'gran-(d)le\) adv — grand-ness 'gran(d)-nos\ n — grand-ily 'gran-(d)le\) adv — grand-ness 'gran(d)-nos\ n — grand-ily 'gran-(d)le\) adv — grand-ness syn grand, MAGNIFICENT, IMPOSINO, STATELY, MAESTIC, ORANDIOSE mean large and impressive. GRAND adds to greatness of size the implications of handsomeness and dignity (a grand staircase). MAGNIFICENT implies an impressive largeness proportionate to scale without sacrifice of dignity or good taste (magnificent paintings). IMPOSINO implies great size and dignity but esp. stresses impressiveness (an imposing edifice). STATELY may suggest polsed dignity, erectness of bearing, handsomeness of proportions, ceremonious deliberation of movement (the stately procession). MAISSTIC combines the implications of IMPOSINO and STATELY and usu. adds a suggestion of solemn grandeur (a malestic waterfall). GRANDIOSE implies a size or scope exceeding ordinary experience (grandiose hydroelectric projects) but is most commonly applied derogatorily to inflated pretension or absurd exaggeration (grandiose schemes).

2 grand n (1840) 1: GRAND PIANO 2 pi grand slang: a thousand dollars

\o\ abut \9\ kitten, F table \or\ further \a\ ash \\\"a\ ace \\\"a\ mop, mar law out \ch \chin \c\ bet \E\ easy \g\ go \l\ hit \l\ ice \l\ Job \0\ sing \5\ go. \6\ law \6i\ boy \th\ thin \th\ the \6\ loot \u\\ foot \y/ yet \zh/ viston, belge \k, a, cc, ue, \?\ see Guide to Pronunciation



chatu [Jp dial. (Okinawa)] (1970): a weapon that consists of two

chain Up indivood sticks joined at their ends by a short length of rawhide, cord, or chain under-ature \man(t)-se-o-chur, \man(t)-, \cdots, \darkspace, \text{runc} \n \left[It nun-chains, \frac{1}{1} \text{fr. nuncio}\right] (1652) 1: a papal diplomatic mission headed by a uncio 2: the office or period of office of a nuncio nuncio \frac{1}{1} \text{cifice or period of office of a nuncio nuncio}\right[1508]: a papal legate of the highest rank permanently accredited to a civil government muncie \mathbb{\text{nuncup}} \text{actual powernment} \text{miscle \mathbb{\text{nuncup}} \text{cifice or period of office of a nuncio}\right[1508]: a papal legate of the highest rank permanently accredited to a civil government \text{mm-cle \mathbb{\text{nuncup}} \text{actual powernment} \text{mn-nuncup} \text{actual powernment} \text{mn-nuncup} \text{actual powernment} \te

2: characteristic of or occurring in the breeding season (~ flight)
inpitial n (ca. 1555): MARRIAGE, WEDDINO— usu. used in pl.
impitial-ity \npo-she-a-la-te, -che\n, pl -tles (1859): the marriage
rate
kurl-stanl \nur-o-'stā-nē, nyuir-\n [Nuristan, Afghanistan] (1951) 1
:a member of a group of peoples of the Hindu Kush in northeastern
Afghanistan 2: the family of languages spoken by the Nuristanis that
constitutes a distinct branch of Indo-Iranian
hurse \'nors\n [ME norice, norce, nurse, fir. AF nurice, fir. LL nutricia,
fir. i, fem. of nutricius nourishing—more at nutrikritous] (13c) 1 a
:a woman who suckles an infant not her own: wer nurse b: a constitutes a distinct branch of Indo-Iranian
hurse \'nors\n n [ME norice, norce, nurse, fir. AF nurice, fir. LL nutricia,
fir. i, fem. of nutricius nourishing—more at nutrikritous] (13c) 1 a
:a woman who takes care of a young child: DRY NURSE 2: one that
loots after, fosters, or advises 3: a person who cares for the sick or
hifming spectf: a licensed health-care professional who practices independently or is supervised by a physician, surgeon, or dentist and who
is atilled in promoting and maintaining health—compare LICENSED
PACTICAL NURSE, REGISTERED NURSE 4 a: a worker form of a sodai insect (as an ant or a bee) that cares for the young b: a female
mammal used to suckle the young of another
hurse who nursed; nurs-ing [ME nurshen to suckle, nourish, contr. of
nutshen] w (14c) 1 a: to nourish at the breast: suckle b: to take
nourishment from the breast of 2: Reark, EDUCATE 3 a: to promote the development or progress of b: to manage with care or econcony (nursed the business through hard times) (nursed a 1-0 lead) c
: to take charge of and watch over 4 a: to care for and wait on (as a
sick person) b: to attempt to cure by care and treatment 5: to hold
the one's memory or consideration (~ a grievance) 6 a: to use, hande, or operate carefully so as to conserve energy or avoid injury or
pain (~ a sprained ankle) b: to use sparingly c: to consume slowyor over a

suny memory school n (1835): a school for children usu. under five years murse's aide n (1943): a worker who assists trained nurses in a hospital by performing unspecialized services (as giving baths) hurse shark n [aiter. of nusse] (1851): any of various sharks (as family dinglymostomatidae); esp: a shark (Ginglymostoma cirratum) of warm waters

furning n (1860) 1: the profession of a nurse (schools of ~) 2: the

marting n (1860) 1: the profession of a nurse (schools of ~) 2: the duties of a nurse (proper ~ is difficult work) sursing home n (1866): a privately operated establishment providing maintenance and personal or nursing care for persons (as the aged or the chronically ill) who are unable to care for themselves properly mars-ling (hars-lin) n (1557) 1: one that is solicitously cared for 2 is nursing child in the care of the chronically ill) who are unable to care for themselves properly mars-ling (hars-lin) n (1557) 1: one that is solicitously cared for 2 is nursing child in the care of nursing, fr. L nurtius, pp. of nurire to suckle, nourish—more at NOURISH] (14c) 1: TRAINING, UPBRINGING 2: something that nourishes: FOOD 3: the sum of the environmental factors influenced to the care of th

block usu, of metal that has an internal screw thread and is used on a bolt or screw for tightening or holding something 4: the ridge in a stringed instrument (as a violin) over which the strings pass on the upper end of the fingerboard 5: a small lump (as of butter) 6 a: a foolish, eccentric, or crazy person b: ENTHUNIAST (a movie ~> 7pl: NONSENSE — often used interjectionally 8 slarg: a person's head 9 usis vulgar: TESTIS 10: the amount of money that must be earned in order to break even 11: EN 1 — nut-like \-\link\: adi \rangle \text{-init}\: adi \rangle \text{-init}\: adi \rangle \text{-init}\: adi \text{-init

mental hospital nut-let \notine (1856) 1 a: a small nut b: a small fruit similar to a nut 2: the stone of a drupelet

of a drupclet
nut-meg \nat-meg, -māg\ n [MB notemigge,
notemigge, ultim. fr. Old Occitan noz muscada, fr. noz nut (fr. L nuc-, mux) + muscada,
fem. of muscat musky — more at MUSCAT|
(13c) 1: an aromatic seed produced by an
evergreen tree (Myristica fragrans of the family Myristicaceae, the nutmeg family) native to the Moluccas; also: the ground seed used as a
spice — compare MACB 2 2: a tree yielding nutmeg
nut-pick \nat-pik\ n (1862): a small sharp-pointed implement for extracting the kernels from nuts
nu-tra-ceu-tl-cal also nu-tri-ceu-tl-cal \nu-tr-'sū-ti-kəl\ n [nutritive
+ 'pharmaceutical] (1990): a foodstuff (as a fortified food or dietary
supplement) that provides health benefits in addition to its basic nutritional value

plant takes in sink under the profiled of the control of the contr

\o\ abut \^\ kitten, F table \or\ further \a\ ash \ā\ acc \ā\ mop, mar \ati\out \ch\chin \e\bet \e\easy \g\ go \i\hit \i\ice \i\job \n\sing \o\go \o\law \oi\boy \th\ thin \th\ the \li\ loot \u\u\foot \y\ yet \zh\ vision, beige \k, a, cc, w, \\ see Guide to Pronunciation











ve-da-lla \vi-dai-yo\ n [NL, genus name] (1889): an Australian lady-bug (Rodolla vardinalis) introduced to many countries to control scale intects — called also vedalla beetle
Vs-dan-ta vs-dan-ta, vs., -dan-\ n [Skt Vedanta, lit., end of the Veda, fr. Veda + anta end; akin to OB ende end] (1783): an orthodox system of Hindu philosophy developing esp. in a qualified monism the speculations of the Upanishads on ultimate reality and the liberation of the soul. — Vs-dan-tism \-\dan-ti-zom, \dan-\ n — Vs-dan-tist. \dan-tist.

lations of the Upanishads on utumate reant, soul — Ve-dan-tism \ dian-\text{it.zmm.} dan-\text{it.zmm.} dan-

vee \4ve\n (ca. 1883) 1 : something shaped like the letter V 2 : the

yee-lay 've-1 ia\ n [video jockey] (ca. 1981) : an announcer of a program (as on television) that features music videos

Veena var of vina Veep *vēp\ n [fr. v. p. (abbr. for vice president)] (1949) : vice presi-

passivity)

Vegetable n (15c) 1: PLANT 1b 2: a usu. herbaceous plant (as the cabbage, bean, or potato) grown for an edible part that is usu. caten as part of a meal; also: such an edible part 3: a person whose mental and physical functioning is severely impaired and esp. one who requires supportive measures (as mechanical ventilation) to survive vegetable Ivory n (1842) 1: the hard white opaque endosperm of the twory nut that takes a high polish and is used as a substitute for ivory 2: IVORY NUT.

Very surface n (ca. 1816) chiefly Brit: any of various smooth-skinned clongated summer squashes with creamy-white to deep green

vegetable oil n (1765); an oil of plant origin; esp: a fatty oil from

vegetable oil in [1765]; an oil of plant origin; exp: a fatty oil from seeds or fruits.

vegetable oyster n (ca. 1818); satsiny

vegetable pear n (1887): chayote

vegetable wax n (1815): a wax of plant origin secreted commonly in thin flakes by the walls of epidermal cells

vege-tably \ve_i-b-ble, \ve_j-\adv (n ad) (1651): in the manner of or like a vegetable.

vege-table \ve_i-tell \ve_j-tell ad [ML vegetare to grow] (15c) 1: vegetable 2: vegetable 3: of or relating to the vegetal pole of an egg or to that part of an egg from which the endoderm normally develops (~ blastomerts)

vegetal pole n (1896): the point on the surface of an egg that is diametrically opposite to the animal pole and usu. marks the penter of the protoplasm containing more yolk—see BLASTULA illustration vege-tarl-tan veg-t-tarl-tan veg-t-tarl-tan-tsm veg-t-tan

on veg-e-ta-tion \ve-j--'tā-ch-m\ n (1564) 1: the act or process of vege-ta-ting 2: mert existence 3: plant life or total plant cover (as of an area) 4: an abnormal growth upon a body part (fibrin ~ on the mirral valve) — veg-e-ta-tion-el \china; -sh-n^n\ add veg-e-ta-tiv\ add (14c) 1 a (1): growing or flaving the power of growing (2): of, relating to, or engaged in nutritive and growth functions as contrasted with reproductive functions (a ~ nucleus) b: promoting plant growth (the ~ properties of soil) c: of, relating to, or involving propagation by nonaexual processes or methods 2: relating to, composed of, or suggesting vegetation 3: of or

relating to the division of nature comprising the plant kingdom 4.8: AUTONOMIC 1 b: characterized by, resulting from, or being a state of severe mental impairment in which only involuntary bodily functions are sustained 5: VEGETABLE 3 — Veg-e-ta-tive-ly adv — Veg-e-ta-tive-ness n

ve-gete \v-'jet\ adj [L vegetus — more at vegetable] (1639) archaic: LiveLy, healthy

vendement: Internstry
venhement (Neb-mant) and (MB, fr. MF, fr. L vehement, vehement venent (Neb-mant) and (MB, fr. MF, fr. L vehement, vehement venent (Neb-mant) and (MB, fr. MF, fr. L vehement, vehement venent) (150): marked by forceful energy: POWERFUI. (a wind): as 8: intensely emotional: MPASSIONED, FERVID (~ particular venent) (150): marked by forceful energy: POWERFUI. (a wind): as 8: intensely emotional: MPASSIONED, FERVID (~ particular venent): (a content): (a

Vein-101 (Val-101 n (1831); a small vein Vein Vya-n-101 (1811); a small vein Veiny (Val-n-101 (1611); full of veins; noticeably veined (~hands) veil abbr velocity
Veila-men (vo-'lā-mon' n, pl veilam-l-na \-'la-mo-no' [NL, fr. L, covering, fr. velare to cover, fr. velum curtain] (1882); the thick corky epidermis of aerial roots of an epiphytic orchid that absorbs water from

the atmosphere ve-lar (NL velaris, fr. velum) (1876) 1: formed with the back of the tongue touching or near the soft palate (the ~ k\ of \%till cool) 2: of, forming, or relating to a velum and esp. the soft palate

velar n
ve-lar-i-um \vi-ler-\(\frac{1}{2}\)-om\ n, pl -la \-\(\frac{1}{2}\)-o\ [L, fr. velum curtain] (1834)
: an awning over an ancient Roman theater or amphitheater
ve-lar-i-za-tion \vi-l-r-\(\frac{1}{2}\)-fr. velum curtain] (1915) 1: the quality or state of
being velarized \vi-l-r-iz\) = 1: an act or instance of velarizing
ve-lar-iz\) \vi-l-r-iz\) + \(\frac{1}{2}\)-i-z\) + \(\frac{1}{2}\)-i-z\) + \(\frac{1}{2}\)-i-z\) + \(\frac{1}{2}\)-i-z\) + \(\frac{1}{2}\)-i-z\) is to modify (as the \(\frac{1}{2}\)\) of \(\frac{1}{2}\)-i-z\) (Pel-cr) \(\frac{1}{2}\)-i-z\) + \(\frac{1}{2}\)-i-z\) is modify (as the \(\frac{1}{2}\)\) of a
plece of fabric of small hooks that sticks to a corresponding fabric of
small loops

small loops veld or veldt \'velt, 'feit\' n [Afrik veld, fr. D, field; akin to OB feld field] (1835): a grassland esp. of southern Africa usu. with scattered shrubs

or trees

ve-li-ger \ve-la-jer, \ve-\ n [NL, fr. vehum + -ger bearing, fr. gerer to

bear] (1877): a larval mollusk in the stage when it has developed the

vel·le-l-ty \ve-'le-cte, vo-\ n, pl-tles [NL vellettas, fr. L velle to wish, will — more at will.] (1618) 1: the lowest degree of volition 2: a slight wish or tendency: INCLINATION